URIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

Assurance Lucidar.

Academy of Music-Il Pleate Magica. Chickering Stat - Court.
Report was Open House - The Strategists Breaktyn Academy of Mude-Pingha, Buty's Theoree-An Arabia Seria Fifth Assume theoree H. 2. A. Pindhis, Grand Opera House-David Gerick. Steeperly's Theater The Suity Slave, Biester & Binl's terrico to New York Aguarana Daris Touta Calin. Hatman. New York Circum-19 and 57 Broadway. Hatman. Philips. Karakeen Posits of Such Turk Theories Prize of Such Standard Theatre-Pileson To-Ren Prancises Sturteety desires and 200 st Sheater Combigue Millian Spread Christian.
Tany Pastar's Theater Variety Marine.
Frion Square Principle Princip Polic
Waltark's Treater-Old State and Young Seats.

Maine and Louisiana.

It is doubtless a severe disappointment to Mr. BLAINE that the Republicans of Maine are not to be permitted to occupy the offices which they supposed they had won, in many eases by their wonderfully perfected system of bribery and intimidation. It must be bitterness itself to see the fruits of gnatched away at the very moment when they were about to enter upon the enjoyment of them. But Mr. BLAINE should endeavor to contain houself; he has too much serious business on hand, if he would save his party from Grantism, to waste his strength in idle lamentations over an accomplished fact, or foolish protests against the vertiet fashioned and shaped by the Constitution and laws of the State. He should, at all events, not seek shelter "in that refuge of lies" erected for the benefit of the conspirators who engineered the Presidential Fraud. It is a frail protection; and nobody looked upon it, while it was in process of construction, with more profound contempt than Mr. BLAINE. He did some telling work for HAYES in the canvass, but he did it manfully and honorably. He had nothing to do with the Fraud beyond voting with his party to count the false returns for HAYES. It is no secret that he believed the votes of Louisiana be-longed to Tilden, but he never agreed, like Mr. Congland, to say so in the Senate, nor did he find it necessary to skulk in the cellar while the crime was being enacted above stairs. He was but a silent, and, we firmly believe, a somewhat refuetant helper in that great iniquity, and there is no good reason why he should now steep to soil himself further with the fifth of it. He understood it at the time as he understands it now, and he is as false to himself as he is recreant to the truth when he shouts such wretened wash as this from his Augusta speech, which he dignifies with the title of his "seventh point:"

Some of the Democrats who chuckle in private over this infamy, and do not wish to come out in square approval of it, are in the hand of charging it off against distant, where, they aliege, the Republicans cheated Democrats, Well! Certainty, Maine Republicathe not elect Locisians Democrats, and even it somebody the had done so. Manne Kepublicans outh not to be made a ventions secrible. But there was a cheat in Locisians. The believers and morderers of that State were warned by have that whenever they wrought vidence in a parch, and destroyed the right and power or neueval vehice, the parch should be throven out. This was the lowwhether wise or unwise was not for us to determin But it was the law, and the entercourse or that is detected Mr. Thans and cleaned President Bayes. If where on earth is the avalogy to sustain a front Name, unless you consider it good morals to stori a pure because you think itt arquiditance of mine robbed

Nobody knows better than Mr. BLAINE that the eight to ten thousand Tildes mafority in Louisiana was sol wiped, out in accordance with law. The law did, to be sure, give the Returning Board power to determine judicially consecuting the validity of polls where intimbation or vicience prevalled and posterially not ded the result. But no such questions arose in regard to except upon the certificate of the supervithe returns; and in no single instance were such certificates or off-lavibe made. The reported from end to end of the State. Although the State and Pederal officials and the election efficers were all Republicans, and were supplemented by deputy murshals and soldiers, not a single arrest was mucle on that day. The returns, made out by Republican officials, were regular, formal, and uncontested, and they footed up from elight to ten thousand majority for the Tilbes electors. The Returning Board had no power or right to institute any inquiry concerning any one of these thousands of votes, because from not one parish or precinct did the accusing certilleste of the supervisor and the necessary allidavits of three electors accompany the return. But the Fraud was ordained; the visiting statesmen were on the ground to witness and encourage it; the hope of wealth and office, and the promise of protection. were held out to the four knaves who had the votes in their clutches; and ten thousand citizens of Louisiana were distranchised by a tribunal which had no jerisdiction to hear a charge, much less to exclude a vote.

There is no kind of similitude between that case in Louisiana and this case in Maine. Wells and the notorious rogues associated with him threw out the Traden votes arbitrarily, corruptly, and in the very teeth of the law which made them a Re turning Board, Gov. GARCELON and his Council, on the other hand, reject Mr. BLAINE's returns because they are "fatally detective," not merely irregular, but lilegal, against the statute, barred by the Constitution. What else could they do? Were they to admit returns which were not returns? Were the Constitution and laws of Maine to be set aside in order to put Mr. BLAINE's friends in office? Or were the State officers bound in this, as in all other instances, to obey their onths and do their sworn duty? They did not, like Wells and Anderson, undertake to magnife into the charges of bribery and intimidation, because, like Werrs, they had no logal right to do that. Had the case been otherwise, however, and had the law directed them to deal judicially with these questions, the judgment would certainly have cut desper and hurt worse. Mr. BLAINE should be thankful that he comes off so easily; he should at all events, compose himself sufficiently to speak the truth when he has so little to gain by perverting it.

Seward and Grant.

Gov. SEWARD and Gen. GRANT both made the tour around the world. The former pur-

tant information concerning foreign nations,

their institutions and their people. When Gov. SEWARD came home he was orimming all over with novel ideas, valuable facts, and charming descriptions of the countries, the men, and the things he had seen in Asin, Europe, and Africa; and he was ready to pour out his stores on all proper occasions. Immediately on his return he filled eight or nine columns of THE Sex with an instructive outline of his tour, which he subsequently expanded into a large volume, that met with a ready and wide circulation.

Gen. Grant has got back from his travels of two years and seven months, and he has made a dozen speeches, which are as destitute of facts and ideas as they could be if he had merely been spending an afternoon at a enttle fair or a horse race.

The End of the Kaffir War.

The news received from Kaffirland during the past week announces some remarkable achievements on the part of the British forces. Notwithstanding the disruption of the Zuiu confederacy, the war was by no means ended so long as Secocoest, the redoubtable chief of the Bapedi, who for some three years has withstood repeated assaults by the Dutch and by the English, that hard-earned but deeply-stained victory | held out in his rock fortress. The fact that such a stronghold, long believed impregnable, should have been carried by storm, must make a profound impression on the native tribes of the whole border, and go far to offset the damage inflicted on British prestige by the Zulu victory at Isandula. When the last Kaffir war, which lasted from September, 1877, to June, 1878, broke up and dispersod the strong league of the Galkas and Galekas under their leaders SANDILLI and Kurnt, the King of the Bapedi remained unsubdued, and the destruction of his power may be considered the decisive finishing

stroke of the present contest in South Africa. It is now about three years since we first heard of this formidable chieftain, but during that time he has excited the constant apprehension of the white settlers in the Transvaal republic. A word as to their earlier relations with Secocoeni will throw light on the struggle just concluded. The territory of Lydenberg, in the northeast quarter of the Transvnal, was held, it scens, by the Dutch Boers, in virtue of treaties made in 1846 with the King of the Swazles, and in 1857 with Sequart, the head of a Basuto tribe, here called the "Bapedi," which had settled in the Zulu mountain country between the Steelpoort and Oliphant rivers. From these two Kallir nations, both of which claimed the Lydenberg land, the Dutchmen bought a title, by giving to each a hundred oxen, or some such nominal consideration. During the next twenty years the Swazies were taken under the special protection of the Dutch settlers, whereas their neighbors, the Bapedi, partly from jealousy and partly through the instigation of the Zulu potentates, were gradually converted into enemies. The quarrel culminated in June, 1876, when President BURours of the Transvaal republic undertook to punish SECOCOENI for cattle raids in the

Lydenberg district. In this contest, the Boers relied upon the active help of the Swazies, a flerce and active race, necustomed to scrambling up rocky heights and storming the native strengholds, a kind of warfare unsuited to the Dutchmen, who preferred keeping with their horses and wagons on the open plain. In July, 1876, their savage allies, to the number of 2,400, joined the Dutch force, and attacked a strong place on the Speciboom, which Johannes, the recently converted brother of SECOCOENI, held with some 230 men. While the Dutch.commander walted below, the Swazies rushed up, fought their way in, and killed not only themen, but the wives and children of Johannes. For Swazies committing atrocities, while they performed notive service, and the Boer contratefection. No such question could arise Beneaths, who was taunted with baving numbers doing little or nothing. At last been broke elegyman, determined to win supported by the audiavits of three his spurs, and resolved, with 1,130 men, to electors, transmitted with and attached to take by assualt the tremendous natural fortress of SECONDENI, which lies among the monatains to the northwest of Lydenberg. election was absolutely penceful. There was | It is described by Capi, Lucas as a trianno charge or sampletan of rist or bulk-dozing. There was not even a knack down backed with thick stone walls, occurring a backed with thick stone walls, occupying a sort of platform at the head of a ravine, between precipitous chifs. There are two paths or lanes of approach, but these were barricaled with stone, and commanded on each side by a series of walled passages, with many compariments, resembling pews along the nisles of a church. When the Datchmen got near enough to see what sort of a job it was, they utterly refused to meddle with it, and were so disgusted with the folly of their President that they at once broke up the army, took their wagons and eattle, and drove home. Buscaus, we are told, was frantic with shame and griet, begging everybody to kill him on the spot; but the subsequent experience of British troops proved that in this case discretion was decidedly the better part of valor. During the war with Sandtell, which broke out, as we have said. in the autumn of 1877, her Malesty's Thirteenth Regiment, aided by a strong detachment of the Frontier Light Horse, made a stremmous effort to enpture this identical Kaffir stronghold, but had to retire after valuely belong acring it for many weeks. That outbreak was quelled after the death of the Galka King and the capture of his ally, Kurta, the head of the Galekas. The English had not by any means conquered Se-COCOENI, however, but their effectual blockade of his rocky district, which yields

> and to pay some compensation. After the annexation of the Transvaal, the British authorities seem to have adopted the Datch quarrel with SECOCOENI, and to have countenanced aggressions on the Bapedi territory, which led to fresh heatilities, In which they gained no conclusive success, and they continued to utilize the Swazies against the independent Kufflrs. The Swazies, indeed, rendered their British allies | Thereupon, the following interesting colloquy great service in the recent campaign against be Zutus, and it was their presence on that side which rendered Sixocount peculiarly carnest in his support of CETYWAYO. The Zulu King, it will be remembered, was trying to reach the Bapedi stronghold when he was captured. Since that event Seco-COENI has remained shut up among his mountains, stubbornly refusing to negotiate, and biding his time for a fresh outbreak.

no food, had constrained the Espedi chief

to sue for peace, which was granted on his

promise to refrain from melesting the Dutch

So long as he was left unpunished, his camp, of course, remained a standing nucleus of disaffection and revolt, and neither the English and Dutch farmers nor sued the course westward, and after wide the Kaffirs could consider the war Raished wanderings in three continents, returned to For that reason a strong force was dehis starting point at Auburn. The latter spatched into the ragged district north of took the eastern course, and finally closed | Lydenberg, and on the 29th of November a his long journey at Philadelphia, the point | post secupied by Monoiso, a Baphuti chief,

for the acquisition of interesting and impor- of Secocoexi's followers in their capacity to maintain their own position. The assault upon their stronghold took place on Nov. 28, and resulted, as we learn by cable, in its capture. That a fortress so nearly impregnable as that above described should have been taken, as is reported, without heavy loss on the part of the assailants, suggests treachery as well as discouragement among its defenders. However that may be, the British are now in possession of a place which has defied them for three years, and may fairly consider that their fighting in Kaffirland is over for the present.

> But while no serious disturbances among the native tribes need be apprehended for some time, the English Government has still to solve a difficult problem in dealing with the Dutch citizens of the stifled South African republic. It was one thing to annex by force the Transvaal State: It is oulte auother to persuade its people to ratify the outrage, or to refrain from wholesale migra-What their feelings are may be perceived from the parting words of their delegates to London, when they took leave of the Colonial Secretary, after an ineffectual appeal to English justice. We know, they said, that as a subject people, who have been deprived by violence and sheer overwhelming strength of our hard-won independence, there will lie before us many years of bitter heart burning and ill feeling. of self-chosen exile, and renewed desertion of our homes for wild and objectless wanderings into the far interior.

Decorating American Officers.

Hardly a session of Congress passes with out authority being given to some officer of the army, of the navy, or of the civil service to accept a decoration from a foreign Government. The practice is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and the whole theory of our Government. The very first article of the great charter prescribes as follows:

"No person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Concress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State."

This wise rule, intended to preserve the simplicity of our institutions in the conduct of all persons in the public employment, is constantly violated and evaded, and with the connivance of Congress. Minsters of the United States make themselves acceptable at foreign courts, often by a failure of duty toward and of protection to their own citizens; and they consent to receive gifts, postponed in delivery until their letters of recall have been presented in order to circumvent

the letter of the Constitution. American officers are sent abroad on merely complimentary or conventional service, and they come back bedizened with decorations, or enriched by presents, for merely having crossed the ocean to execute a ceremonious formality. When the Emperor of Russia escaped assassination several years ago, Congress passed a resolution felicitating him, and authorized a special messenger to carry it to St. Petersburg. and a man-of-war for that special duty, and the agent and the officers all received valuable tokens from the Emperor in brilliants, for merely going through a form,

It is said in Europe that the Americans, above all other people, are given to the worship of royalty, titles, and rank. They seek decorations with a keener pursuit than the subjects of emperors and kings, and are far more given to that sort of display whenever the opportunity offers. This is the class exemplified in what is known as the 'American Colony" in Paris, always prompt to seek protection when danger is impending, and foremost to disparage the system of free government which as emisculated ettizens they discredit.

Officers of the army and navy are altogether too auxious for these foreign distinctions, which are sought with avidity from everything in the shape of a notemate or prince, and are worn with self-satisfied pride, as if real honor was conferred by this heap display of personal vanity. Congress is to biame for cheograging this unworthy sage; and instead of stamping it out. goes on year after year authorizing it to b continued, and for no other reason than that a had precedent had been established.

When a joint resolution, authorizing Lieut. General "to accept certain decorations conferred on him by the Emperor of Russia," was recently before the House, Mr. KLOTZ of Pennsylvanta tried to get a division on the question by yeas and nays; but an overwhelming majority of both parties refused to order them, and thus avolded a record that might be prejudicial at home. They had not the moral courage to vote squarely on the proposition. This mean dodging cannot always prevail, and we hope Mr. KLOTZ will yet be able to make up the issue in a form not to be shirked by the admirers of European orders. An emphatic resolution condemning the practice and forbidding its repetition would be a test for the faithless members they might find hard to digest.

Presidential politics in this country are reckless, but have hardly yet reached the standand of Equator. Last year a revelution seemed brewing in that republic against Gen. VIENTE-MILLS, and popular clamor indicated that Dr. VICENTE PURBLARITA, a rich and popular citican, would be raised to the Presidency. In that state of things, Dr. PREDBARITA was shot and killed on his plantation by some person unknown. The Government undertook an investigation, through a confidential agent, Col. MANUEL CASTEO. Many persons were arrested. but not the assessin. Now, a year later, a stronge thing has occurred. One Jesus Vena of Guayaquii declares on oath that Col. Castrao invited him to go with him to murder Pinna-HITA and, on his declining, said that if he could not have his company he would at least like his riflo-which also was refused. We have not yet got to the pitch of assassinating available Presidential candidates, and then appointing the assassing to investigate the crime.

In the debate in the House, just before the recess, on the resolution for turning the Utes out of Colorado, Mr. Congen made the very good point that the effort to exclude the White River Indians from the proposed negotiation merely because they had refused to give up their own kinsmen and comrades to be hanged, was shocking to all ideas of justice,

The solution of the marginal state of the more reported in marginal specimes and the more the advantage of this in cashe delegal if the more it seems to me apparent that there is a rescality time fiddle in the provisions, and it is come to these the indians which homest most closed constant and around the marginal constant and around the secretary of the original resulting was prepared by the secretary of the introduce with a result web section 1 to a military of the introduce with a result web section 1 to a military to make the the secretary of the interior the last that he has send down to the female a rancally selected in a section of the military of the secretary of the interior that is, thus send down to the female a rancally selected in a section of the military of the female and as a few orders of the female and the second of the female of the female

The affectation of honest indignation that Cain. Somenz could possibly be suspected of ruscality in any of his notifical acts, is worthy of

The method adopted is Germany for preventing the slipping and falling of horses on he public reads is as unique as it fashingle, The smith when finishing the shoe, punches a icle in the two ends; as soon as the shoe is cold he tans in a serow thrend and a rews into the

possible road. When the horse comes to the stable, the pointed stud is unscrewed and s button screwed in; no damage can then happen to the horse and the screw holes are prevented from filling.

Now that the dairy fair is over, all dealers in oleomargarine ought to be satisfied with the status accorded to their substance among re puted dairy products, and take courage to brand it distinctly, as the law requires. At the recent mass meeting of butter dealers in this ofty oleomargarino packages were shown, imitating the shape of the creamery butter packages, and having the fatal word oleomargarine not branded with a hot iron, but stamped with a cold one, and so faintly that only careful inspection would detect it. In retailing similar devices were found-as if the aim had been not to sell oleomargarine for what it is. One man at that meeting said he had seen the words 'creamery butter" branded together with the word "oleomargarine" on packages of the latter. However, after the official recognition given to the refined fat at the great dairy fair. and the education of visitors in its use by free samples, eleomargarine should stand on its

The colored exodus from the South keeps up. Five hundred negroes have passed through St. Louis within a week bound for the Kansas plains, and a new impetus seems to have been given to the movement from North Carolina Even the Arkansas freedmen have caught the infection and are starting northward in search of a land flowing with milk and honey. Yet no one of these movements from different parts of the South has assumed large proportions.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE went off the Na tional Republican Committee to make room for Mr. Don Cameron. Mr. Kemble was a Blaine man in 1876, and we presume is so still. What argument was used or what pressure was applied to remove him? He is under indictment at Harrisburg for bribery and perjury in connection with the Riot bill and subsequent investigation. He is also the author of the following notorious letter:

"TREASERY DYNAMISSONS, MARCH 29, 1867.
"HARRISSONS, MARCH 29, 1867.
"My Dean Timan: Allow me to introduce to you my
articular friend, Mr. Groson C. Evans. He has a claim f some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in Put him through as you would me. He understand addition, division, and slicece.

W. H. KENELE. To Timas J. Correy, Esq., Washington, D. C." Is there not reason enough in this letter for turning its author out from any body of men

who wish to be respected by their fellows? The mystery surrounding the question where Gen. GRANT got his newly displayed oratorical gifts is now solved. GRANT's old school master, Mr. W. W. Richeson, thus accounts for them in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"H. U. GRANT entered as a pupil the Mayaville (Ky Seminary during the winter season of 1830 and 1837. He was a member of the Philomathean Society. In February the records show that 'Crasses Guarrand E. M. Riene son were appointed to doclaim on the ensuing Friday. At another meeting I find that "Mr. Guant submitted in of cents.' On another page of the Secretary's book find that Mr. Guant submitted the following re-Researd, That it be considered out of order for any mer per to speak on the opposite side, to which he belongs.

These were all the references to H. U. GRANT hat Mr. Richtson could find, after close inves-The Navy Department detailed Mr. Fox tigation, except his appointment, for one month, as one of a monthly executive committee of five Whether either of young GRANT's resolutions was passed, does not appear from Mr. Richigson's account; but in them Mr. BICHESON sees "in ministure" the Grave of the future. It strikes us, however, that the thing to see in the cond resolution is that GRANT's troubles with the English language began as early as the age of filteen.

Why the Eleventh Avenue Property is not

Improved. To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir: I hope hat the efforts made by the West Side Association to util cheap homes on Eleventh avenus will be a success. In 1871 this grand avenue was opened from Pitts minth root to 155th street. Since that time there has not bee single building pur up to each mile of its length, easint there it is obvious. During Tweed's room p less connected with the Ring bought mi the lie eried to the obtained own relay correctioner as a summer to that but now lote to remain up on sale the own daily with

of unoral sussion is successfully counteracted by political rascality and traud. I speak as a politician who has

time by because I find it alisolately necessary to light the dearl with fire.

A prominent party manager said only a few days mon. Yen may seem I all the innerty two pleases and connected fireworks, and speeches. I will reserve mine for election days to largy wings over I need to bind you." At the risk of being considered a Barnel come to independ in the risk of being considered as Barnel come to independ only in the measurement of our father's exists only in the measurement of our father's exists only in the measurement of the risk on which our convenient was framed and conducted up to 1800. We are fiving under a righed our time in the measurement of the convenient of the said of

New alkames regree, released and and long. With six mentioned their we share hard and strong.

has is a recod pure to hundrer, but the cris be game. Makes Paus, Dec 24

No Cuban Senator Yoting for Abelifton, Lossos, Day 25. The Times' correspondent n Mattrie reports that the Setting process for tall his the desirted of slavery of tales by a same of the to 14. Alons whence he set out. Each was traited with marked distinction by entirent men while shread, and each enjoyed rare opportunities increased the confidence of th

THE THIRD TERM IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 .- If the managers of the Grant movement think they are going to have everything their own wav among the Republi-cans in Congress, they will perhaps find themselves mistaken before long. It is claimed that decided majority of the Republicans in the House, and a large prependerance of the Re-publican Senators, are utterly hestile to the omination of Grant, and that this opposition will develop itself in a pronounced manner at an early day.

Plans for making this hostility apparent to

is country are not yet matured, but it is pretty

apitol is among the means to be employed for

certain that open debate in both wings of the

resisting the third term policy. At one time it was proposed to introduce in the Senate a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the Constitution, probiting a third Presidential term. This would afford full opportunity for discussion; and when fairly entered upon there could be no telling when the debate would end. Probably this scheme has been abandoned for the pres-ent, but it is liable to be revived on short notice Another plan is to sift this question into the debates of the two Houses incidentally as all sorts of subjects come up, giving a few shots at the third term project, and mainly on the ground that it would be extremely hazardous to renominate Grant, for the reason that he would be a weak candidate in some of the close States. like New York and Ohio, for example, which the Republicans must carry if they hope for success. The longer and wiser headed opponents of the third term favor an early attack upon the policy from the stalwart point of view. They do not intend to attack Grant's politics, or his friends, or his former administration, or even the third term as an abstract proposition, but while warmly culogizing him and the most radical Republican ideas, they will base their opposition to his candidacy on the sole ground that they do not believe he can be elected. There is no doubt that this mode of bringing out to full view the oppo-sition in Congress to the nomination of Grant is the plan most favored by those who possess skill and courage enough to fight this battle Their strength consists largely in the sincerity of their avowals, and in the soundness of their main proposition, viz., that Grant would be a weak candidate at the vory places where strong one would be needed to beat any nomi-

nee upon whom the Democrats are united. However, if these anti-Grant Republican Sen ators and Representatives expect to accomplish anything by discussion in Congress, they had better commence operations immediately after the holiday recess. They may rely upon it that the Grant managers doubt whether they have skill enough to plan any such campaign of courage enough to carry it through if they dare to open it. In fact, and to toll the square truth those who are conducting the Grant campaign rather despise their Republican opponents, and nothing short of a blow between the eyes will convince the engineers of the third term that these opponents do not merit their contempt.

BUSSIAN STUDENTS,

Three new decrees have been issued from the Ministry of Public Instruction at St. Petersburg, which seriously affect the students of the university in that city. Beginning with the holastic year 1880-'81, the students will have no right to give private lessons of any kind. unless provided with a certificate from the Inspector of Studies. This official shall take good re to give such permission only to those students who, after a searching examination offer the most positive guarantees of morality order, and, above all, of orthodox political views The certificate may be withdrawn from such as may afford the slightest grounds for suspicion of sympathizing with revolution. Expulsion is the penalty established for breaking this firs injunction. Secondly, students are forbidden to present themselves at the lectures in blouse and high boots, as was formerly the universal custom. Henceforward they must attend the courses in contlemanly attire, and present themselves once a month to the inspector, who may then ascertain whether they have complied with the second requisition. Those who have no means of procuring suitable garments mus confer with the authorities. Thirdly, uninter-

runted attendance at lectures is compulsory. To deprive Russian students of the right of giving lessons is equivalent to condemning the majority of them to starvation. Whoever is acquainted with the conditions of Bussian life is fully aware that larger numbers of young men who attend the university of St. Petersburg have no mode of earning a livelihood other

The ment of the entire of the many repeated by the second of the second of the solution of the mind of offers execesis the domand, that these advertisements frequently represent the fruitless expenditure of sixteen roubles yearly for each student, it will not be astonishing to read in the same newspaper that one student has cut his threat, that one has thrown himself into the Neva or that another has failen dead from insanition. It was only a year since an autopsy made upon the corpse of a student found in the stroet demonstrated, by the contraction of the stonach and the absence of all traces of nour-ishment, that the poor follow had for many days had no food wintsoever.

The pension of three hundred roubles which certain students can obtain is like a drop of waisy thrown into the sea. The number of pensions of this amount given in the family of medicine is twenty-five; last year the applications for this assistance were four hundred in

sections by a base fallow-graph and the sequence of a particular which is possessing and the sequence of a particular which is possessing and the sequence of a particular which is possessing and the sequence of a particular which is possessing and the sequence of a particular which is possessing and the sequence of a particular possessing and the sequence of a particular possessing and the sequence of the seque

Evangelist Dan. Rice.

The to the present time, the poor students has a managed in some way or other to earn a fiving foundation to pay the annual two of filly roubies to the university, and to prepare himself for examinations though he did not altered the feetures. By the fill of stemperated frequency of the feetures, and the steelers and the feetures. By the fill of stemperated frequency of the feetures, which exact himself for examinations though he did not altered his offer years, and the feetures. By the fill of stemperated frequency of the feetures, which exact himself for examinations though he did not altered his offer years, and the feetures. By the fill of stemperated frequency of the feetures, which exact himself frequency of the feetures, and then the feetures of the feetures, which exact himself frequency of the feetures, and the feetures of the feetures, which exact himself frequency of the feetures, and the feetures of the feetures, which exact himself is the feetures, and the feetures of the feetures, which exact himself is the feetures of the feetures, and the feetures of the feetures, and the feetures of the feetures

SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. W. C. Prime says that Vermont pickerel, in the fall show nearly as much game as bass. Mr. George Groome, the well-known English book maker, flied lately in a fit of apoplexy. Schnefer and Sexton are to play for the Collender hampion medal about the middle of January. The bicurist Turf Congress of the National Trotting Association is to be held in this city on Feb. 11, 1880,

Southern waters are to be stocked with California front They will flourish where the water is not entirely clear. St. Julian is said to be suffering from a severe cold, and that is the reason he was unable to fill his last engage-ment to excel his best time.

There is a fair prospect that an American rifle team o four will meet Sir Henry Halford's British Internationa Rifle Team in England next year.

Rifle Team in England fiest year.

There is a general breaking of the fish laws throughout the Siste of New York. In Caymra Lake alone, hundreds of nets are placed where the fish mostly breed.

The while and a star colors of Mr. William Aster are to fash over the race courses next season. Mr. Aster having reconsidered his intention to retire from the turf.

Among the winning owners on the English turf in 1870 Mr. Pierre Lordinard is credited with \$20,800 Mr. Richard for Broeck, \$3,710, and Mr. M. H. Sanford, \$1,870. Count the Lagrange heads the last with \$131,830.

Count be Lagrange heads the list with \$131,850.

The rating colors of Mr. Robert Catheart, Jr., the silvervoiced poolesiler, are to be orange, blue belt, and blue
cap. Charley Sush and Jonaids are in great tribe
promising Glenels bay yearing will be held back until he
is three years old.

Mr. S. M. Saunders of Colorado Springs has purchased
a number of horses combining the situal rotting crosses
with the celebrated saddle strains of the central counties
of Kentacky. The horses are to be used in the mountain
ous regions of Colorado.

ous regions of Colorado.

Mr. G. W. Bassford of White Plains, N. Y., offers to run his dog Chris, that was declared heaten in the All-Aged Stakes on Robin Island, against any dog that was in the same stakes for \$100 a side; the dogs to be run by a member of the Eastern Field Triols Club. ber of the Eastern Field Trials Club.

Mr. II. Hutchins of Putney, the English sprint runner, who has eastly heaten every opponent, ofters to give any man in the world two yards start in a 130-yard race. There is an American runner, with a capitalist ready to back him, who would like to meet the Englishman here. Selim, a white horse employed in cleaning the street of Charmath, their recently of lockjaw. He was probably the largest horse in America, being nearly nineteen hands high, and weighing a trine over 2.30 points. It would require a larger horse than that to clean the streets of New York.

Neveral English race court was

Several English race cups were recently sold by enc-ton, among them the Brighton Cup of 1895, her Majesty's fold Vase, given at the Ascot meeting of 1895, and the hesterfield Cup (Goodwood meeting) of 1895. The cups are of magnificent workmanship. Only moderate rices were realized.

prices were realized.

The first unpleasant trial of the Eastern Field Trials
Cuth is the protestentered by William Jarvis of Clare-mont, N. H., against the decision of the judges in making
the ascard of the first prize in the Brace stackes to Gion
Med. Mr. Jarvis claims the prize as belonging to his
brace, Baleigh and Lorna.

brace, Baleigh and Lerna.

The Coney Island Jockey Club—Mr. Leonard Jerome, President, and Mr. John G. Hecksher, Secretary—has three rich stakes open, to close Feb. L. The Bouquet Marcheller, and the foals of 1878, \$100 entrance, half foreist, the following the foals of 1878, \$100 entrance, half foreist, and the foals of 1878, \$100 entrance, half foreist, Leonarded, one and a half influe. The Long Islands, Leonarded, one and a half mice. The Cong. Islands, Leonarded, one and a half mice and the foals of 1877, \$100 entrance, half foreist \$1.00 added, one and three-quarter miles. All these stakes will be run at the fall meeting of the club.

Croton Water and Salt Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Second in importance to none other is the matter of a sufficient supply of good water for this growing metropolis. That we are greatly lacking in that regard has been plainly set forth from time to time by the Croton Aquedust Department, by the Health Beard, and by an able editorial last month (I think on Nov. 15) in the columns of Tax Scs. Besides, in the last eight or ten summers the public has suffered a great deal of annoyance from low water in the reservoirs, and has frequently been called upon by official request to be more careful in the use of water. The Croon Department has made these requests from necessity not that more water runs through waste pipes than ther should, but because the water at the command of the De-part ment is insufficient to meet the actual wants of the household, without meeting the constantly increasing re-

for antitary tiple.

By water arrangements need revision. We ally running great visits in the and property the imperied means we new employ to assort wither. The respecty lies in the limited into the oalt water supply with which we are so blessed. The present supply of Groton, it secreted by meters and limited to household eccessively uses, would probably be ample for a course.

cossary uses, would probably be simple for a cettle.

In time would it not be sound economy to exmay necessary to introduce a copions simply
into our city? The entire business part of
fourly liable to destruction by configuration,
mess down town the Crotion has not force
eit to rise shove the basement or first story,
altituses have to get simplies out upper floors
force primary yet every meant has a gight to
alty if water, for which a water tax is paid,
e, a tall head of water should be on hand at
att. Salt water will be found more efficacious
proces than treat water.

ry lightant. Salt water will be found more efficacious such a purpose than tresh water. Since the public unlimited privileges in the use of salt for for the bath tols and waste ripes. Turn on the cet by dramts daily to flush our streets and sewers with distinction salt water. Sower may will be heard of the first and its kindred afflictions will be heard of the first public of the confliction of the first public of the confliction of the first public of the conflictions. Since the first public while the treat of the first public of the first public of the conflictions. Since the first public of the f

A Victim's Suggestions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is alost an impossibility for a purchaser to obtain the legal and even if he should go all around the city. As, for instance, in purchasing a pound of sugar, meat, or any other article for family use, upon weighing it again with other article for family use, upon weighing it again with my scale. I have always found it to be not over fourteen ounces, and very often thirteen ounces only. Also in purchasing a pint of milk, Ac., I have always found it to be three quarriers of a pint, and so on.

In my opticion this great evil could be redressed if the city authorities would furnish every police precinct with a scale, in order that any purchaser usight, whenever he hand think it proper, called the police and ascertain himself about the right weight. Also a policemon with a scale should be dealed in every marked in the cut of the purpose above necessary methods in the cut of the purpose above necessary methods and acceptance of the purpose above necessary methods and acceptance of the purpose above necessary methods and among the state of the relief for each ounce missing weight among the state of the control of the purpose above necessary of the purpose that they days in a purpose the purpose that they days are purposed to the purpose that they day are purposed to the purpose that they are purposed to the purpose the purposed to the purpose the purp

Phrenologists as Assistants in our Courts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it ort these were men who call for the abolishment of connt allow a man to drift so far down this wrong in our criminal jurisprobleme when I read of a man being schlemed after serving five or six previous terms. Surely, he must be in very little fear of the law, risit that he is in some way unaccountable for his ac-

The fact of one man receiving twenty years for highway robbery seems to have a stimulating effect upon others to commit a like crime. The example of punishment suggests new observes of escape from the law, and it is a known fact that near have committed crimes merely to two their negetity in escaping. There are times when we lead the come over to the devil, and we are restrained only by our succentralities or lamily tea. Our big criminals are bootly none of education, they know their end will be either the State prison or the programs, and but tow of them ever take to a tron choice.

show their can will be early the State prison or the journal say, and that two of them ever take to it from those. Problems, I shaw "Those best acquainted with the subject show that between limites and criminals the difference is enter very subject, whill it is my opinion that there is something term whill some men which incides them to do said and, or matter how strong may be them to do said, and, or matter how strong may be them best to live homes; these this documnt passon will make to the homes; these this documnt passon will make the homes in the subject to live homes; they are the subject to live homes; they are the subject to the homes; they are the subject to the homes; they are the subject to the homes in the subject is not cure for ine-trief, it is an incurable disease. It a person of refined corresponding committe begit, he has a disease called

strong physicians but us there is the cure for the sty, it is an incurate disease. It a person of refused poundings commits then, be has a disease called tomain. Cannot this disease be more or tes incident, according to the surroundings of the informatic skip of cruminal courts would decay any with some big necessary attendance, and in their pince cannot a need abrenologist, it might be the swing of many an artificial.

The Negro Exodus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 23.-The negro exodus

SUNBEAMS.

-The Rev. A. Jackson Thomas of St. Louis as been convicted of dealing in counterfest -A schoolmaster at Johnson, Iowa, has

n fixed for whipping a girl punil because she his mispronunciation of a word. From a yield of \$100,000 in buillon in

1805, the Georgia gold fields have advanced to \$1,000,000 per annum, with a promise of large returns next year.

-A contortionist was performing in a New Haven variety show when the police mode a raid He leaped over an officer and from a window twenty-five

feet to the ground, finally escaping.

—The St. George's Society of Philadelphia. has sent word to lingland warping metal workers against emigrating to this country without the means of subsist-ence or the certainty of employment.

-A woman at Ulysses, Neb., wrapped her baby in a sheet and left it in the warm ashes by the fire place while she went to visit a neighbor, and when she returned the infant was burned to a crisp -A wake was in progress at San Fer-

nando, Cal. The remains were quietly put aside and a live man got under a sheet. When an old woman entered he sat up and shouted. The joke was so successful that he sat up and shouted. The joke was a the woman went into real convulsions. -John Levi aroused the people of Hawes-

wille, Ry., by running from the hotel into the street and shouling. "Help, help, they've got my wire." He had eloped with and married the daughter of a farmer, who had come into the village with a party of farm hands and captured the bride. -A Harvard student was going from Box ton to Newport, but he bought a ticket to New York, because it was only \$1, while the fare to Newport was \$1.00.

At Newport, however, the steamboat officials would no lot him get off until he had paid the extra 60 cents. If a sued the company and lost the case. "Might I suggest to my friends in America," writes the Duke of Argyll, in France, "the pos-shility of limiting the nuisance of adversaments on the evely banks of the Hudson. To such an extent is the

nuisance carried that it seems to me to Interiore with the scauty of one of the most beautiful rivers in the world." -A drunken woman swallowed poison in would leave a prescription at a drug store near by, and f her companions cared to save her life they could go

there for the antidote. He took little interest in the case, they did not get the medicine, and the woman died. -French privates are prohibited from avolling in uniform in first-class railroad carriages, and a writer in the Figure tells how a poor fellow was lately refused a ticket by an express, exclusively first class when his mother was dying. The passengers took com-passion, opened their values and rigged him in enough civilian cloth to enable him to pass.

-A lawsuit has grown out of swearing by telephone in Cincinnati. A young woman employed in the Telephone Exchange reported that shockingly pro-face language had been sentfrom one of the leading busi-ness houses to another. The telephone was at once removed from the house whence came the eaths, and the njured firm have instituted a suit for damages -Mr. Wormley of Reidsville, Va., had two

sons. Tom and Jack, both fond of playing poker, but Jack was very sharp at the game and Tom very dull. When the old man died he left Tom \$30,000 and Jack only \$1,000. but he explained that \$1,000 was stake enough for Jack to win everything that Tom had, and it was a wise provision, for the local newspaper says that it has so turned out. —On exhibition at Norwich, Conn., is an interesting club from Arkansas. Tradition says that in thirty-six years nine men have been killed with it. It is shout a feet and a half long. The bandle is round and

beavily ornamented with brase, and increases from s quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter. The striking and has a ferale of lead holding in place a solid brass ball over an inch in diameter. -A committee of the Park Street Church. Boston, reported lately that it had made patient investi-cation among the converts of the recent revival meet ings in that city, and found a marked falling from grace among those who had been most earnest in rengious pr fessions a year ago. The Rev. Dr. Withrow, in reading the report from his pulpit, said that with few exceptions

the converts had relapsed into a condition worse that that in which they were previous to their professo change of heart . -A Chicago letter carrier was caught removing the contents of letters picked out of other car-riers' mails and inserting them in fresh envelopes. He has been engaged for several months in thus purlaining letters. When they contained nothing valuable or avail able he would, in the presence of his fellow carriers, and

without exciting suspicion, put them into new cuvelopes, readdress them in handwriting resembling the original, put a fresh stamp on them, and deposit them for delivery -One day last month a carriage drove up e a handsome bouse in Munich (Bavaria), and four well dressed men alighted and entered by a key. Presently they reappeared bearing a human form completely enveloped in cloth, of which he made vigorous effects to disembarrass himself. The carriage immediately drove off at a rapid rate. The person abducted was a man of 65, in anything but health, who was to have married tha

very evening a near young girl. All efforts to discover the abductors or abducted have failed. -A pretty American girl in Rome went requestly into the streets imattended, contrary to the ustom there. The yearse Romans followed and appropria her, until she invented a nevel method of a membraham. She provided here is with a present of or me sun, mark the value of a fifth of a cent, and whenever it here spote to her, prefending to utterly mistake his words, she

-The absconding of a grain speculator with \$200,000 from Livansville, Ind., inches the Charles to say: "In former days, when preferenced gamblers er's permitted to ply their trade on our fine scaraboats, t was a common thing to see three perform against on recembers in a nourhanded game of contra. The bystander who intertered to prevent the policion from being robbed of all he had, took his life in his hands, to the gamblers of those days were freebooters. The grain gamblers ; ur see the same nourse on a larger scale. They are continuelly combining to phose the tresh and con

-Western Africa is just opening up a field for recognitional exploration and commerce. The Franch we preparing an expedition to survey for a railway the country near the brandwapers of the Niger. The source of the Niger until recently had nover been explored. though the stream was indicated on the many as rising in the Kong Mountains, a range running parallel to and not far from the coast in Ginnea. Two French con-mercial travellers recently started on an expectited neroes the Kong Mountains to the head of the Niger, and are reported in European journals to have succeeded in explorang and mapping the source of that stream.

... The Emperor of Germany sends every Christman a hone's hand as a present to Queen Victoria. and a tiper thing in its way than a gennine be calcarate o send one to each of his high Tory friends in England His list was a long one when he left England, but when a man abandoned the creed of Forgani in England he had was expunded. Among the latter were sle fiders Peal and the Duke of Weilington, and in the cell there were not above two or three entitled to a b

-The White family got out of money at Washington, Iowa. Though John White was in reare old, and the weather was larger cold, in terrody start and for Duboque, twenty miles distant, with a unposted t outs. He was dangerously chilled when he arrived it he city, but insided on setting out to been the grain was self and some provisions to self, no standing the temperature had fallen stall lower stopped once on the way to warm have a sed wa urged to stay there all make; but he said that his family needed the food, and he must reach from that such In the merchan be was found dead in the rand.

of the Shinday morning services, a month a front set rulled a peper from his pecket and be, and read the became so whilly abactled that he did not bear the preacher when he are set o rend the by the clean, set did his hear the load and elegient prayer that was alled ward offered. From page to page of the paget Mile reader plane of rusting the cripp short in the lands until exert ere in the church was attracted to him. We prescher was embarrassed, and the course amountained and seewled, according awthey thought the courter budy to sail. Finally, the clear struck up a hours, care est ye sunners, to the case, and the absorbed restar droper